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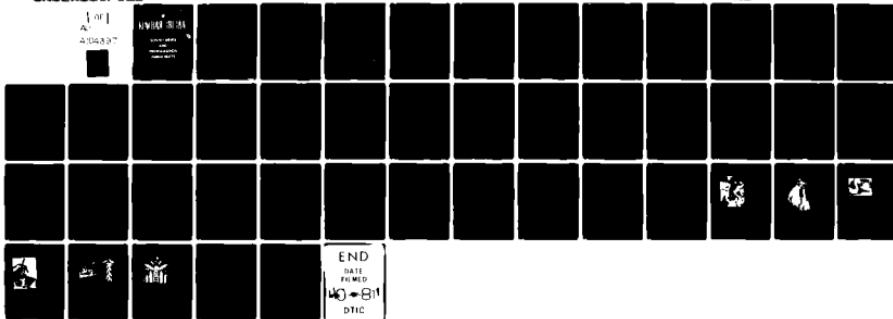
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS FROM RED STAR (THE OFFICER)—ETC(U)
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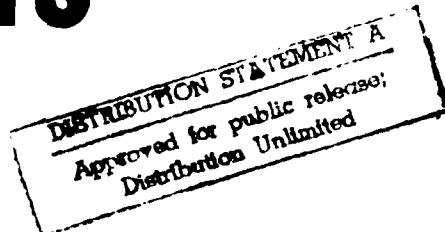
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS

April 1981

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SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE
OFFICE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF (OJCS)

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS

FROM

RED STAR

(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-30 APRIL 1981.



11 Apr 84

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Note: Additional copies of this report may be obtained by contacting Colonel R. W. Gingras, Joint Chiefs of Staff -- Special Operations Division (JCS-SOD) at 697-3455. Comments or recommendations regarding this report should be directed to the above office.

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Overview and Abstracts of Soviet Rhetoric and Propaganda Trends

Executive Summary

During April 1981 Soviet rhetoric highlighted and exploited propaganda themes related to:

- the activities of United States Rapid Deployment Forces;
- expansion and deployment of tactical and strategic nuclear weapon systems; and
- United States aid and military assistance to the Junta in El Salvador.

Soviet propaganda continued to dwell on and underscore U.S. military hegemony as an odious threat to the Third World. Soviet military propagandists systematically emphasized (in April) that the Reagan administration has developed a "new military strategy for nuclear and non-nuclear warfare in various parts of the world." According to Moscow, this new strategy "includes a continuing build-up of U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf in the interest of the big oil companies." Soviet propaganda consistently repeated that "(this) expansionism by the U.S. threatens all newly liberated countries, as well as the established allies of the U.S."

According to Soviet rhetoric, the Reagan administration is conducting massive psychological warfare against Russia. It was stressed that in the 1970s U.S. and NATO conducted a policy of disuasion - isolation of the USSR. Now, Soviet propagandists insist that NATO (and the U.S.) are trying to "embarrass and discredit communist leaders by focusing on their mistakes and failures."

Soviet rhetoric underscored that the Reagan administration has selected confrontation and increasing tension, rather than peace. According to Moscow "Reagan considers disarmament a dirty word." The editors of the influential military newspaper Red Star emphasized that "the progress the Warsaw Pact and NATO made in the area of disarmament during the 1970s has been pushed aside by the U.S. for cold war tactics and militarism." Soviet propaganda emphatically articulated and warned its readers that "the deployment (by the U.S.) of advanced nuclear missiles and neutron bombs could bring Europe to catastrophe."

The Russians insist that United States space programs are militarily oriented and include intelligence satellites, laser weapons, and military space ships. Minimum coverage was given by Moscow to the successful launch and return of NASA's Space Shuttle orbiter Columbia.

Moscow exploited to the fullest extent the accident in the Sea of Japan last April between a U.S. nuclear-missile submarine and a Japanese merchant ship. The Soviets strongly stressed that "the U.S.-Japanese military alliance is extremely dangerous to world peace." The Soviets hammered away on the propaganda theme that U.S. submarines, armed with nuclear missiles capable of creating more Hiroshimas, are cruising in Japanese waters.

Political events in Poland continued to be of deepest interest and concern to the Kremlin. The tone of Soviet propaganda continued to be perturbed and threatening relative to the Solidarity movement. The scope of propaganda content emphasized four major themes: (1) anti-socialist activities of the Solidarity movement; (2) the United Workers' Party will solve internal economic and political problems; (3) Soviet and Polish military forces are loyal to the military fraternity and socialism; and (4) U.S. and other foreign sources are taking advantage of events in Poland to spread psychological warfare.

Soviet propaganda about Afghanistan decreased sharply in April. Indirectly, Soviet propagandists affirmed the uphill and arduous task they are having in Afghanistan. Russian propaganda highlighted two themes: (1) the people must unite to rebuild the country and support the April revolution; and (2) condemnation of foreign intervention and military aid to the counterrevolutionaries.

Feature articles in the Soviet media underscored that the USSR and socialist countries remain loyal friends of liberation movements and countries that are fighting for their freedom. It was stressed that the USSR is especially conscious of its international duty to Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua - all have fought imperialism.

Issues and subjects in the Soviet media that were critical in tone toward the Soviet military establishment emphasized that: (1) poor organization and work schedules in various military units must be corrected; (2) a spirit of true competition in Soviet military training is lacking and must be corrected; and (3) political and line officers must focus on improving military discipline and political instruction.

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INTRODUCTION.

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for 23 months -- June 1979 to April 1981. Almost 24,000 feature stories and news items were analyzed. The main purpose of this paper is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda themes directed to Russian military forces during April 1981.

This report contains a summary of the propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star. With a circulation of several hundred thousand copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Soviet defense establishment. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration (MPA) of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of the events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I. SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS.

In April 1981, approximately 30 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were

international in scope. This amount of space reflected an increase of four percent from the previous month, and represents the normal pattern for space allocated to foreign coverage.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in April 1981 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.)

Table 1

<u>Government/Int. Organization</u>	<u>April 1981</u>	<u>March 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - Feb 81</u>
1. United States	26.94%	33.83%	27.92%
2. Czechoslovakia	12.40%	.94%	1.60%
3. Bulgaria	5.68%	.45%	1.13%
4. Poland	5.54%	10.02%	3.07%
5. East Germany	3.95%	2.06%	3.45%
6. NATO - Anti-Soviet Propaganda	4.64%	1.53%	3.14%
7. United Kingdom	3.11%	1.58%	1.71%
8. Cuba	3.01%	.85%	1.47%
9. Warsaw Pact	2.49%	1.77%	2.41%
10. Japan	2.45%	1.73%	2.17%
11. El Salvador	2.30%	4.44%	.34%
12. Middle East (as a region)...	2.03%	1.72%	1.05%
13. Afghanistan	1.81%	3.35%	4.53%
14. China	1.66%	.92%	3.94%

GENERAL.

As a matter of policy, the editor's of Red Star underscore selected national anniversaries and significant events pertaining to socialist countries friendly to the Soviet Union. In April 1981, important political and military anniversaries occurred in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Cuba. This accounted for the increased coverage allocated to these countries, as reflected in Table 1 above.

The 16th Congress of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party accounted for the high media coverage allocated to Czechoslovakia. The Soviet delegation to Prague was headed by Brezhnev. In his opening speech, President Husak (1st Secretary) emphasized the need to improve the capabilities of the Czech armed forces, and support for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The complete text of Husak's speech was reprinted in Red Star. A great number of articles stressed friendship between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

In Bulgaria, two events were highlighted: (1) the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Military Council in Sophia, and (2) the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. It was stressed by Red Star that the Bulgarian Communist Party supported the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and condemns NATO's aggressive militarism. Brezhnev's pro-peace policy was praised. The Congress emphasized the Soviet communism is fully supported by Bulgaria and other socialist countries.

Also in April, the East German Socialist Union Party held its 10th Congress. Enthusiastic support was expressed by the Germans for Russian foreign policy as outlined by Brezhnev in Moscow at the recent 26th Party Congress. It is of interest to note that the East Germans emphasized that Poland must remain socialist. The strong friendship between East Germany and the Soviet Union was frequently expressed by the speakers.

In regard to Cuba, the editors of Red Star provided extensive coverage of events pertaining to the "defeat of the imperialists at the Bay of Pigs." Several examples of the tone and scope of such articles are:

"Fidel Castro delivered a long speech honoring the 20th anniversary of Socialist Cuba and the defeat of the imperialists at the Bay of Pigs. It was stressed that in spite of the United States, Cuba has followed a successful

socialist course. Cuba takes first place in Latin America in culture, sports, education and many other activities."

"The Soviet Navy visits Cuba as part of the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Cuban victory at the Bay of Pigs."

"Fidel Castro and Cuban Defense Minister visit Soviet ships in Havana harbor. Castro speaks in support of Soviet-Cuban friendship."

"Cuban defense minister, B. Castro, criticizes U.S. anti-Cuban policy. It was stressed that Cuba will defend itself against any attack."

UNITED STATES.

In April 1981 the editors of Red Star allocated 27 percent of all coverage of international affairs and activities to the United States. Soviet propagandists highlighted: (1) the activities of U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, (2) deployment and expansion of nuclear weapon systems, and (3) U.S. aid and military assistance to the government in El Salvador.

It is apparent from the content of Red Star, that the Soviet propagandists exploited the concept of "Rapid Deployment" as being symbolic for "U.S. hegemony and imperialism." Selected abstracts of Red Star articles about Rapid Deployment Forces are listed below:

"The U.S. is improving and increasing its Rapid Reaction Forces. Intensive training of these forces is being conducted at Fort Louis Washington."

"The U.S. prepares its Rapid Reaction Forces for action! The RDF participated in Dragon Team 4-81 maneuvers in North Carolina. Over 25,000 troops participated in this exercise."

"The U.S. continues to strengthen and improve its Rapid Reaction Forces."

"The Pentagon announces the formation of an independent command for the Rapid Reaction Forces, which is destined for military service in the Middle East." (April 26.)

"U.S. plans to deploy Rapid Reaction Forces to Egypt."

"The Pentagon decides to form a new U.S. military command for Rapid Reaction Forces in the Persian Gulf. Its major purpose will be to protect U.S. oil interests. The United States has already greatly increased its military forces in this vital oil area." (April 29 - follow up.)

The scope, media content, and overall tone of news articles and feature stories about the United States did not change significantly - in fact, in April 1981 the United States received the greatest amount of critical coverage of the past 23 months (see Table 2). One propaganda article that was particularly insidious reported that "CIA-trained agents sabotaged an Air India plane on which Prime Minister Gandhi was scheduled to fly." The article also emphasized that additional targets of these "CIA-trained terrorists were government buildings and other Air-India aircraft."

As mentioned before, Red Star news items and feature stories are carefully selected to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the communist government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For almost two years, the United States has received more than 55 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in April it was 63.33 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space hostile and/or negative in tone allocated to the United States and other selected countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

Table 2

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>April 1981</u>	<u>March 1981*</u>	<u>June 79 - Feb 81</u>
1. United States	63.33%	61.91%	55.14%
2. United Kingdom	7.10%	2.34%	2.96%
3. NATO	5.80%	1.90%	5.50%
4. China.....	4.19%	1.62%	8.37%
5. Japan	3.98%	2.51%	3.95%
6. South Africa	2.45%	1.90%	2.18%
7. Israel	2.15%	2.78%	4.28%
8. Pakistan	2.04%	4.09%	1.41%
9. Poland	1.89%	4.90%	0.35%
10. Egypt	1.27%	0.49%	1.87%

[* Data reflects up-dated files.]

As in prior months, Soviet propaganda about the United States stressed three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony--as a threat to the third world; (2) arms production and development of military technology -- the arms race; and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs -- as a threat to world peace. Generally, the propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and consistent for almost two years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 below (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1981					1980								
	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR
US Military/ Political Hegemony	41%	43%	48%	40%	36%	32%	44%	38%	50%	44%	45%	34%	57%	41%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	30%	26%	31%	33%	33%	33%	25%	37%	27%	23%	19%	34%	13%	33%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	17%	28%	15%	19%	20%	20%	23%	19%	15%	25%	26%	27%	15%	14%
All Other	12%	03%	06%	08%	11%	15%	08%	06%	08%	08%	10%	15%	15%	14%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

United States Military Hegemony

The statistical data contained in Table 4 below reflects geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme -- U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation during a seven (7) month period. (Percent equals total coverage of this progaganda theme.)

Table 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>Apr 81</u>	<u>Mar 81</u>	<u>Feb 81</u>	<u>Jan 81</u>	<u>Dec 80</u>	<u>Nov 80</u>	<u>Oct 80</u>
1. Indian Ocean and Middle East	30.8%	22.9%	10.6%	50.0%	21.2%	22.4%	97.0%
2. Latin America	23.6%	23.9%	07.7%	11.0%	18.0%	14.0%	00.0%
3. Europe	23.5%	18.0%	21.8%	03.0%	27.5%	29.0%	02.0%
4. World Wide	7.9%	29.5%	42.2%	18.0%	16.0%	00.0%	00.0%
5. Africa	7.1%	03.0%	15.0%	00.0%	00.0%	00.0%	00.0%
6. Asia	7.1%	02.7%	02.8%	18.0%	17.3%	34.6%	01.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In April 1981, Soviet propaganda continued to dwell on and underscore United States military hegemony as an odious threat to the Third World. Red Star systematically emphasized that the Reagan administration has developed a "new military strategy for nuclear and non-nuclear warfare in various parts of the world." According to the Soviets, this new strategy "includes a continuing build-up of U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf (against the so-called Soviet threat) in the interests of the big oil companies." Soviet propaganda consistently repeated that "(this) expansionism of the United States threatens all newly liberated countries, as well as the established allies of the U.S."

It is apparent from the data in Table 4 that the Soviet Union has a marked sensitivity with respect to U.S. military activities in the Persian Gulf and in Pakistan. The following abstracts outline the scope and tone of the Kremlin's propaganda effort in regard to the Middle East/Persian Gulf area.

"U.S. is turning Pakistan into a giant South Asia military base. In return for military aid Pakistan supports U.S. strategy in Asia. From Pakistan the U.S. has easy access to the Persian Gulf."

"The Pentagon is preparing a special group of bombers for Persian Gulf activities. In fact, 28 B-52 bombers located in North Carolina have been modified and designated for low altitude night flying. These planes are ready to attack the Persian Gulf. A strategy has also been developed for attacks on the Persian Gulf from bases in the area."

"Haig's tour of Middle East countries was expressly made to gain support for U.S. military policies and to create a new military block against the Soviet threat. U.S. is increasing tension in the Middle East, not bringing peace. Multinational troops in the Sinai will consist mostly of U.S. troops."

"In the past 16 months there has been a steady build-up of U.S. military forces in the Indian Ocean. At present, the U.S. has 32 ships with two aircraft carrier assault groups

in the area. Over 1800 men are in constant military readiness. Rebuilding of the Diego Garcia base continues. B-52s will be stationed and serviced at Diego Garcia."

"President of Algeria calls for the departure of U.S. Forces from the Indian Ocean and the liquidation of U.S. bases in the area."

Soviet propagandists also exploited "the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and U.S. Army Special Forces in Latin American and Africa." Of course, the accident between the U.S. Navy nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine and the Japanese merchant ship in the Sea of Japan was fully exploited by Soviet propagandists and media. In addition, the editors of Red Star provided their readers with extensive coverage of "U.S. military and political hegemony" in Latin America (see data in Table 4). Although the major propaganda emphasis was on U.S. activities in El Salvador, several feature articles stressed that the United States is expanding its influence throughout Latin America.

Selected abstracts of Red Star feature articles that expressed the tone and mood of "U.S. military and political hegemony" are contained below:

"Sinking of Japanese vessel by U.S. submarine has caused great concern in Japan. U.S. Embassy in Japan claims that Soviet submarine may have caused problem. The truth finally came out that the U.S. submarine crashed into the Japanese vessel. Two Japanese sailors are missing."

"Japanese citizens demand full investigation of accident involving U.S. submarine and Japanese ship. U.S. submarines with nuclear missiles cruise Japanese waters, this is a great danger to Japanese ships and people."

"Salvadoran patriots call U.S. intervention in El Salvador similiar to U.S. intervention in Vietnam."

"U.S. is sending another 12,000 M-16s to El Salvadoran Junta. Mr. D. Hinton is assigned to be ambassador to El

Salvador. Hinton is a CIA agent. U.S. is increasing intervention in El Salvador."

"U.S. military maneuvers in New Mexico and Texas disturb Mexico. Over 21,000 soldiers, 400 tanks, 150 aircraft participated in Border Star-81. Mexico views these maneuvers as pressure on Mexico to support U.S. policy in Central America."

"The United States is financing and training Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries."

"Algerian President criticizes increasing U.S. military presence in Africa, as he tours African countries."

The following abstracts indicate the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to United States "military operations" in Liberia.

"U.S. and Liberian forces conduct joint maneuvers in Liberia."

"U.S. Green Beret units arrive in Liberia to participate in 30-day training with Liberian army units. Green Berets are well known for their interventionist activities."

"Green Berets which recently arrived in Liberia begin parachute assault training. American forces are in Africa to protect their vital (imperialistic) interests."

According to Soviet rhetoric, the Reagan administration is conducting massive psychological warfare against the Soviet Union. One long feature article stressed that the "U.S. and NATO allies continue anti-socialist propaganda and psychological warfare activities." In essence this article underscored that "in the past the United States and NATO have been responsible for attempting a political coup in Hungary (1956); aiding counterrevolutionaries in Poland and is conducting an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign in regard to Poland." Red Star emphasized that in the 1970s the United States and NATO conducted a policy of disuasion - isolation of the USSR. Now, according to the Soviet propagandists, NATO is striving to embarrass and discredit communist leaders by

focusing on their mistakes and failures. It was also underscored that the Voice of America continues its strong anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns.

The Arms Race

During April 1981, the harsh tone of Red Star's rhetoric and space allocated to the U.S. military budget and weapon production continued at a high level. Thirty percent of the total coverage of the United States pertained to the arms race - this is an increase of four percent from the previous month. Soviet propaganda highlighted the following topics: (1) the Reagan administration considers disarmament a dirty word; (2) the development by the Pentagon of a vast range of new weapons; (3) the deployment of advanced Pershing (nuclear) missiles to Europe; and (4) the U.S. arms race is a threat to all the people of the world; on the other hand, the USSR wants disarmament.

Soviet rhetoric underscored that the Reagan administration has chosen confrontation and increasing tension, rather than peace. The editors of Red Star strongly emphasized that "the progress that the Warsaw Pact and NATO made in the area of disarmament during the 1970s has been pushed aside by the United States for cold war tactics and militarism." Soviet propaganda emphatically articulated that "the deployment of advanced nuclear missiles and the neutron bomb could bring Europe to catastrophe." On the other hand, Moscow dogmatically insisted that the communists support disarmament, and have worked out concrete disarmament programs. According to Red Star "the USSR has made new concrete suggestions (for disarmament), at its 26th Party Congress, and now everything depends on the response from the West."

In regard to U.S. space programs, Soviet propaganda underscored that the "Pentagon considers military programs in space a high priority, and the Department of Defense requested an additional three billion dollars for the space program." According to the Russians "space programs includes intel-

ligence satellites, laser weapon satellites and military space ships." Minimum coverage was given by Red Star to the successful launch and return of the Space Shuttle orbiter Columbia. The following abstracts of articles express the tone and timing of Soviet coverage of this historic space event:

"The Pentagon is rushing the launching of the Columbia after many serious problems and delays." (April 4).

"The launching of the Columbia is postponed several days because of serious computer problems." (April 12).

"The Columbia is launched by the United States. Fifteen heat protecting tiles are missing. Columbia may be used in the future for military purposes." (April 14 - actual launch was April 12 and the Space Shuttle orbiter Columbia completed its flight on April 14).

"The flight of the Columbia is completed. Columbia-type ships will be able to repair satellites in orbit or transport them back to earth. Columbia-type ships can be used for peaceful research, but very likely will be used for military purposes." (April 16).

Some additional abstracts of Red Star feature stories that expressed the tone and mood of Soviet rhetoric about the U.S. military budget, weapons development programs, and the arms race are listed below:

"NATO meeting on deploying advanced nuclear weapons to Europe. Thirteen countries were represented and the subject of the meeting was the deployment of 600 advanced U.S. nuclear missiles to Europe in order to counter the Soviet threat. The U.S. has been pressuring its NATO allies to follow U.S. military policy. The U.S. is preparing a nuclear trap for Europe."

"The U.S. Navy will increase its strength by adding 65 cruisers and destroyers during the period 1987-1997. In the next few years the U.S. Navy will increase its strength to 600 ships."

"The Department of Defense is investigating new weapons. Variations of the B-1 bomber are under study. This new

bomber would have special equipment for Persian Gulf activities, and over 110 may be built. The cost would be over 20 billion dollars."

"The U.S. Government currently considers disarmament a dirty word. Washington wants military superiority and is sharply increasing its defense budget. No thought has been given to the possible horror of atomic warfare. European citizens are firmly against the deployment of advanced U.S. missiles to Europe. Groups with various political philosophies are united (in Europe) to prevent the deployment of advanced missiles to Europe. These groups do not believe in the Soviet threat, they know that the USSR wants peace. However, the United States and NATO continue to pressure governments to increase military activities and military budgets."

"The U.S. Government continues to work on the new B-1 bomber, over 2.5 billion dollars will be spent on the B-1 bomber in the next fiscal year."

"The Reagan Administration continues to pressure its NATO allies to increase their defense budgets."

"Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, insists that the U.S. must rearm. He says that the U.S. must increase its Navy and improve its military alliance with Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand."

"Results of the 26th CPSU Congress show that the USSR is ready to take positive steps toward peace, detente and disarmament. The USSR has observed the Helsinki Agreement. The training of Warsaw Pact troops have been limited to 50,000 men. The USSR is prepared to renew talks with the United States. On the other hand, U.S. and NATO leaders continue to plan the deployment of advance missiles to Europe."

"Casper Weinberger tours Western Europe in order to pressure NATO allies to accept U.S. military expansion policies, especially to permit deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. Many of the allies do not agree with U.S. foreign policy and military expansion programs."

"A White House advisor (W. Middendorf) criticizes the West German government for not increasing its defense budget. He wants the West Germans to support U.S. militarism and intervention in the Persian Gulf."

Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security

In April 1981, Soviet propagandists put somewhat less stress on reporting and exploiting United States foreign military assistance and mutual security programs than in previous months. The amount of space allocated to this subject/theme decreased by 11 percent during April 1981 (see Table 3).

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for April and March 1981 as compared with an average for an eight month period is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below:

Table 5

<u>Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security</u>	<u>April 1981</u>	<u>March 1981</u>	<u>Average for Feb. 1980 - July 1980</u>
1. Asia/Pacific	52.9%	06.1%	18.5%
2. Middle East	27.5%	26.7%	19.8%
3. Latin America	14.8%	33.5%	07.0%
4. Europe/NATO	3.6%	26.5%	23.5%
5. Africa	1.1%	07.2%	07.2%
6. China	00.0%	00.0%	23.8%
	100.0%	100.0%*	100.0%*

[*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.]

The emphasis given by Kremlin propagandists to United States Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security programs is based on world events and issues. Again (in April) no direct mention was made of U.S. military assistance to China, with the exception of an article that reported the visit of former President Ford to China. According to Red Star, Ford emphasized the Soviet threat (world-wide) and increasing U.S. military activities and cooperation (with China).

The propaganda theme that the United States is turning Japan into the "police-man" of the Orient continued unabated and at a very high level of rhetoric in April. As mentioned above, Moscow exploited to the fullest extent the accident in the Sea of Japan between the U.S. nuclear submarine and Japanese merchant ship. The Soviets strongly stressed that the U.S.-Japanese military alliance was extremely dangerous to world peace. Moscow hammered away on the propaganda theme that U.S. submarines cruise Japanese waters armed with nuclear missiles capable of creating more Hiroshimas. It was also reported that the U.S. keeps pressuring Japan to increase its defense budget by almost 10 percent. According to Red Star, the "U.S.-Japanese military alliance is not helpful to Japan - it is a weight around her neck." Articles in the Soviet press about U.S. military assistance to countries in Asia reported:

"Japan will spend 7.42 billion yen in 1981 to build facilities for U.S. F-15s, and modernize other military facilities for the United States."

"The U.S. plans to provide 155 million dollars in military aid to the Philippines."

"U.S. is pressuring Japan to increase its military budget in order to support U.S. military activities and policies in various parts of the world. Japan seems to be willing to cooperate."

"U.S. will provide Japan with F-15s and P-3Cs. By 1985 Japan will have 100 F-15s and 50 P-3Cs."

"U.S. plans to increase troops in Korea."

"Admiral Long visits Japan to discuss Japanese defense programs and U.S.-Japanese military activities." (April 18).

"Japanese citizens protest increasing U.S.-Japanese military activities and programs. Japan is the gendarme in Asia."

The following are selected abstracts of propaganda articles from the April 1981 issues of Red Star about United States military assistance and mutual security programs.

"The U.S. plans to increase the delivery of large quantities of military weapons to South Arabia and Thailand."

"U.S. renews its military sales to Uruguay. The U.S. has already sent anti-submarine planes to Uruguay."

"U.S. is turning Egypt into the gendarme of the Middle East."

"African leaders criticize South African and U.S. military alliance and their intervention in other African countries."

"U.S. increases military aid to the Salvadoran Junta. The U.S. Congress approves an additional 25 million dollars for the Junta. Many U.S. citizens protest the support given to the bloody Junta."

"U.S. plans to increase its network of bases in Asia. U.S. military aid is increased to Pakistan. Washington plans to use Pakistani territory for military activities."

"The United States is turning Pakistan into a giant South Asian military base. The U.S. uses Pakistan to send weapons to the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. Washington is increasing military aid to Pakistan and in return Pakistan supports U.S. strategy in Asia (gendarme of Asia)."

"The Egyptian defense minister visited the United States to talk with Secretary of Defense Weinberger. They discussed U.S. bases in Egypt and a military alliance. The U.S. plans to continue to deploy rapid reaction forces to Egypt. The U.S. is sending tanks and APCs to Egypt."

Other Themes

Generally the Soviet press tends to report only those non-military events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past two years an average of 13 percent of the space in Red Star was allocated to "other themes"; in April it was 12 percent.

The editors of Red Star provide its readers with minimal but factual coverage of the attempted assassination of President Reagan. They reported the event on 1 April and followed with two short news items on 2 and 5 April 1981.

Several abstracts of Red Star feature stories that express the tone of "other themes" are contained below:

"Demonstrations all over the United States are held to mourn Atlanta child murders and protest racist murders."

"Atlanta child murders continue unsolved and unchecked. One FBI man says they are killed by their parents."

"The U.S. is conducting criminal experiments on controlling mind and behavior of people. The CIA and military agencies have performed experiments on mind control for years. The U.S. government wants to control the minds of its citizens. The (US) Department of Justice has secret agreements with the CIA (in 1954) so they would have no legal responsibility for illness or death that occurred during such experiments. Project Bluebird was aimed to check loyalty of citizens. The U.S. government is not interested in controlling criminals and dissidents but all citizens."

"One of the ways that the U.S. government would like to control its citizens is through electrical stimulation of the brain. Criminals and restless citizens would be controlled by this method."

POLAND.

Political events in Poland continued to be of deepest interest and concern to the editors of Red Star and the Kremlin. The tone of Soviet propaganda remained perturbed and very threatening in regard to the Solidarity movement. It was emphasized that "Solidarity seems to be a West influenced political group." For the first time, it was reported by Red Star that the "Chinese echo the United States policy in regard to the situation in Poland, and (China) express support for Solidarity and anti-socialist groups."

The scope of Red Star's content emphasized the following major subjects and/or themes:

<u>Theme/Subject</u>	<u>April 81</u>	<u>March 81</u>
1. Anti-socialist activities of Solidarity movement	34.0%	17.0%
2. United Workers' Party will solve internal problems	21.0%	19.0%
3. Soviet-Polish military are loyal to traditions of military fraternity and socialism	18.8%	56.0%
4. U.S. and other foreign sources taking advantage of events in Poland, spread PSYWAR	11.7%	08.0%
5. Polish-Soviet political interactions	14.5%	00.0%
	100.0%	100.0%

Selected abstracts of the content of Red Star articles with respect to Poland are listed below:

"Soviet and Polish units conduct joint tactical training."

"Soviet-Polish units maintain close military fraternity. Many Polish political officers condemn current anti-socialist elements in country and teach their men about the current problems and Party's solutions. The Polish armed forces stand behind the Party and will defend socialism."

"Polish United Workers' Party holds 10th Plenum of Central Committee. It was stressed that Poland is and will always be socialist. Polish Party's position in regard to Solidarity is based on two factors: (1) how Solidarity supports socialism and (2) whether it is influenced by diversionist groups. So far Solidarity seems to be a West-influenced political group."

"Crisis in Poland continues. Certain members of Solidarity are trying to direct Solidarity towards political actions. Various government officials visit workers and tell them to support the government and stop strikes."

"The Polish Army newspaper criticizes anti-socialist groups in Poland which are supported by Solidarity. Only Marxist-Leninist ideology and the Polish United Workers' Party have solutions and economic programs."

"CPSU delegation headed by M. A. Suslov visits Poland on official invitation of the Polish government. They meet with Kania, they discuss Party activities, Polish economic and political situation and international affairs."

"The United States continues to intervene in Poland, express support for anti-socialist groups in Poland."

UNITED KINGDOM.

Soviet propagandists vigorously attacked the policies and actions of Great Britain. Red Star coverage of the United Kingdom increased by 1.5 points during April 1981 from the previous month. (See data in Tables 1 and 2.) All content was extremely hostile in tone and substance. The overall theme of Soviet propaganda stressed that the British government supports U.S. militarism and NATO policies. It was also underscored that the Thatcher government has consistently supported the arms race and has increased military

spending very significantly. According to Red Star, Britian plans to build Trafalgar submarines armed with Trident missiles. In addition, the government in London will increase the size of its armed forces at home and overseas. Furthermore, according to Moscow, Great Britian is one of the largest exporters of weapons in the world.

Some abstracts of the tone and scope of content of Red Star articles with respect to the United Kingdom are listed below:

"Government officials and British military leaders met in secret to discuss burial of those killed in a nuclear war and other subjects pertaining to nuclear war."

"Lord Carrington's recent visit to China included talks about military cooperation and sales of weapons to China."

"The British government proved that it supported United States military policy when it cleverly took Diego Garcia from Mauritius and turned it over to the U.S."

"The Prime Minister of Great Britian, M. Thatcher, completed her tour of Persian Gulf countries. The purpose of her visit was to gain support for U.S. military strategy (in the area) which includes the stationing of Rapid Reaction Forces in the Middle East. Only Oman showed any interest."

"Great Britian maintains a large military establishment. The British Navy has 72,000 men, 70 large surface vessels, 31 submarines and a vast armada of support vessels; the Army has 600,000 men; the Air Force has 90,000 men and 2,000 planes and helicopters. The Marines have 7,500 men and 300 planes and helicopters."

"Prime Minister Thatcher and Indian government officials conduct talks. There is extensive disagreement on all subjects."

"Race riots continue in London. Police use violence; several hundred are wounded and 224 arrested."

JAPAN.

The major thrust of Soviet propaganda in regard to Japan continued to articulate the evils of Japanese militarism and underscored that Japan is the primary base for the United States military operations in Asia and the Pacific. The Soviet media, as expected, fully exploited the accident between the U.S. nuclear submarine and the Japanese ship - 46 percent of the total space about Japan was allocated to this story. Abstracts of the content of selected Soviet propaganda articles concerning Japan are:

"A report presented in the Japanese parliament indicates that certain circles in Japan support the deployment of nuclear weapons by the Japanese military."

"The Japanese military are arming its forces with guided missiles and F-15 planes."

"Top Japanese military leaders meet with Prime Minister to discuss future military policy. Admiral Yata advocates a very sharp increase in military spending and activities. The military budget has already been increased (in 1981) by 7.6 percent."

"Japan will participate in the Spring of 1982 in RIMPAC-82 maneuvers with the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand."

"The United States is pressuring Japan to increase its military budget and provide greater support to U.S. military activities and policies throughout the world. Japan seems anxious to cooperate with the U.S. military."

"Japanese citizens criticize U.S. submarine-Japanese cargo vessel accident. Why did the U.S. submarine wait 36 hours to inform authorities? This particular submarine had nuclear missiles."

"Japan permits its armed forces to operate beyond Japanese borders."

EL SALVADOR.

Red Star's coverage of political and military events in El Salvador ranked high, and was given prominent attention by its editors. Soviet propagandists exploited events in El Salvador as "proof" of U.S. military/political hegemony and imperialism. The scope and tone of Red Star's coverage continued to exploit three propaganda themes:

	<u>April 81</u>	<u>March 81</u>	<u>Feb 81</u>
(1) U.S. Intervention and Military Assistance	81%	83%	60%
(2) Successful Operations of Revolutionary Forces	13%	08%	30%
(3) Atrocities by Government Military Forces	06%	09%	10%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The tone and scope of communist propaganda in regard to El Salvador can be summarized from a feature story that was headlined "US INCREASES INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR." According to the author, United States is concerned with the Soviet (red) threat in El Salvador; therefore, it continues to supply large-scale aid to the military Junta - which would collapse without U.S. aid. Red Star maintains that the Salvadoran revolution has popular support, and the revolutionaries are armed with weapons from all nations - mostly western - and they are trained by their own leaders. This propaganda article concluded that the revolutionaries are successful in many operations and would easily win if it were not for U.S. military aid which includes a flow of military advisors and Green Berets. The editors of Red Star also underscored that:

"Israeli military instructors are training the Salvadoran armed forces."

"The Salvadoran Revolutionaries control 11 parts of the country. U.S. plans to increase arms to Salvadoran Junta in order to prevent a communist victory."

"The Salvadoran patriots continue to fight Junta forces."

"The Salvadoran Junta military forces slaughter 1,500 men, women, and children."

AFGHANISTAN.

Soviet propaganda about events and activities in Afghanistan decreased sharply in April 1981 (see Table 1). As in previous months, no mention was made of the activities of the Soviet military in Afghanistan. The editors of Red Star continued to hammer away at two propaganda themes: (1) the people must unite to rebuild the country and support the April revolution - 52 percent of the space; and (2) condemnation of foreign intervention and military aid to the counterrevolutionaries - 48 percent of the space.

Abstracts of the tone and content of selected Soviet propaganda articles concerning Afghanistan are:

"Babruk Karmal visits officers and soldiers, exhorts them to defend the revolution and unite to rebuild the country."

"Babruk Karmal exhorts workers and farmers to support the revolution and work to rebuild the country."

"Afghanistan government condemns British aid to counter-revolutionaries by way of Pakistan. Lord Carrington, the British foreign minister, made several trips to Pakistan to discuss Afghanistan."

"Camps in northwestern Pakistan equip and train Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries. United States military advisors instruct the counterrevolutionaries."

"The United States increases its military aid to the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. The Reagan administration openly admits to intervention in Afghanistan."

"The U.S. continues to increase military aid to counter-revolutionaries. Many U.S. allies are doing the same."

It appears obvious from an analysis of the tone and content of Red Star articles that the military/political situation in Afghanistan is depressed and aggravated.

CHINA.

Prior to January 1981 China consistently received four percent of Red Star's coverage of foreign affairs and international news. (See Table 1.) Approximately half of this coverage reported and commented on United States military assistance to China and the "U.S.-NATO-China alliance." However, since January 1981, little or no mention has been made of U.S. military assistance and/or alliance with China.

In April 1981 China received moderate coverage with 1.66 percent of the total foreign coverage in Red Star. A lead and feature story, pertaining to China, emphasized that Beijing has increased its anti-Soviet propaganda, especially in respect to the new Soviet suggestions (during the 26th CPSU Congress) for peace and disarmament. According to Soviet propaganda China strongly criticized all suggestions in regard to disarmament. One Red Star article underscored that "it is obvious that China prefers tension and the arms race and does not have the interests of its people at heart."

Abstracts of the scope, tone and content of selected Soviet propaganda articles concerning China are:

"China continues expansionism in Asia. China illegally occupies Indian territory, continues aggression against Vietnam, Afghanistan and Kampuchea."

"Pro-Chinese bandits attack Indian patrols and explode bombs in Northeast India. Bandits are trained and supplied in China."

"China has increased and accelerated its military aid to the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan."

"Chinese newspapers echo United States policy in regard to the situation in Poland. China expresses support for solidarity and anti-socialist groups."

"A Chinese diplomatic mission visits Chile to strengthen relations. China is supplying arms to Chile."

PART II. COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC AND MILITARY SUBJECTS

Of the total space in Red Star for April 1981, 70 percent was allocated to domestic news and comment about political, military, economic and social issues. News and feature stories about the Soviet military were allocated 59 percent of the total domestic coverage in Red Star. The allocation of space about domestic politics and related subjects represented the normal distribution pattern for such Red Star coverage. A statistical view of the allocation of major subjects about the Soviet Union for 1980-81 is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic and military subjects.)

Table 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1981				1980									
	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR
Soviet Military.....	59%	51%	43%	62%	54%	54%	54%	70%	61%	60%	64%	63%	62%	65%
Domestic Politics...	09%	13%	29%	05%	05%	15%	06%	03%	06%	04%	02%	02%	10%	07%
Economy/Technology..	10%	14%	12%	10%	12%	05%	10%	06%	06%	08%	06%	07%	07%	06%
Society/Culture.....	10%	09%	07%	12%	11%	11%	10%	09%	07%	12%	13%	11%	11%	09%
Foreign Affairs.....	08%	07%	04%	04%	12%	09%	14%	07%	14%	08%	08%	12%	05%	06%
Other.....	04%	06%	05%	07%	06%	06%	06%	05%	06%	08%	07%	05%	05%	07%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Several feature articles in Red Star underscored that the USSR and socialist countries remain loyal friends of liberation movements and countries fighting for their freedom. According to the editors of Red Star, the "USSR is especially concious of its international duty to Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua - all have fought imperialism." Soviet propagandists emphasized that more and more countries are opting for socialism and the USSR has aided many of them in building their economy and socialist governments. The articles noted that many students from these countries study in the Soviet Union.

The author concluded that "imperialistic United States is attempting to undermine (the) socialist alliances, and destroy liberation movements. But (the) USSR is the friend to all peoples of the world."

THE SOVIET MILITARY.

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline, morale, military training and field exercises received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7 below). (Percent is total of Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

MILITARY/SUBJECT	1981						1980				
	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	
Military Discipline/Morale.....	42.7%	46.3%	40.8%	39.0%	46.2%	37.3%	42.3%	36.7%	35.6%	34.8%	
Soviet Military Training/Exercises.....	34.6%	32.4%	34.6%	41.2%	36.5%	34.2%	37.1%	34.3%	34.5%	34.3%	
Soviet History/WW II.....	11.4%	10.1%	14.1%	07.7%	08.3%	18.4%	12.6%	15.3%	12.9%	16.1%	
Military Logistics.....	06.1%	04.4%	04.7%	09.3%	05.4%	04.8%	03.3%	04.1%	08.5%	04.8%	
Peace and Disarmament.....	03.2%	05.8%	03.0%	00.8%	02.0%	00.0%	00.7%	04.7%	03.7%	00.0%	
Other Military.....	02.0%	01.0%	02.8%	02.0%	01.6%	05.3%	04.0%	04.9%	04.8%	10.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Approximately 11 percent of Red Star space about Soviet military subjects was critical in tone. The majority of negative and/or derogatory articles concerned military discipline and morale of the Soviet military - in fact, 19 percent of the space devoted to discipline and morale was critical in tone.

It should be noted that the Soviet military political indoctrination system (the Political cadre) uses Red Star as the basis for daily lectures and indoctrination. The negative articles are frequently employed as examples for improvement, and generally contain an "educational" message for the audience (and all readers).

The issues and subjects in Red Star critical in tone toward the Soviet military establishment emphasized: (1) that poor organization and work schedules in various military units must be corrected; (2) a spirit of true competition in training is lacking and must be corrected; and (3) political and line officers must focus on improving military discipline and political instruction.

Selected abstracts that reveal the scope and tone of Red Star articles pertaining to the Soviet military are below:

"General criticism of military construction supply centers which poorly organize the work schedules of truck drivers. This often results in 38-43 percent waste of work time, because the trucks are sent to the wrong places or with wrong cargo."

"The growth and assimilation of new training methods and equipment in the Soviet military is very important. From 1979-1980 hundreds of new training items and equipment were introduced."

"A foundry shop was criticized because it could not fulfill quotas on time. The entire shop needed remodeling and repairs, and the work conditions were poor. The crew had been forced to work on Saturdays. The responsible authorities have not been able to organize the necessary repairs and remodeling."

"Winter military training has ended. Armed forces personnel must put in 100 percent effort and excel. Officers must tighten discipline."

"Thorough and excellent organization of tactical training by commanding officers is a vital part of good military readiness. Problems should be thoroughly analyzed and corrected."

"Officers should be encouraged to take extracurricular classes. Officers who take these extra courses exhibit independence, desire to learn and work hard, qualities which are appreciated and encouraged by CPSU. They bring new, fresh knowledge into their units. Military should do more to encourage officers to take extra courses."

"The 26th CPSU Congress requires that armed forces improve military readiness, intensify training process, its effectiveness and quality of fulfilling tasks. Military training process requires exigence, diligence and creative approach."

"Communist organizations and political officers must increase political activities, improve political instruction, improve daily work with individuals, monitor discipline and morale."

"Commanding officers and political officers are criticized for poor organization of training, for neglecting to maintain discipline and good morale and complacent attitude towards responsibilities and problems."

"Commanding officers should not cover up accidents, violations of regulations, no matter how insignificant. Maintaining proper order, strong discipline means that no problem or incident is too small to be overlooked. At the same time the punishment should be fair. A commanding officer who knows the rules and regulations should not have any problems keeping order."

"Political organizations on Soviet flagships plays important role in organizing training, working with individuals to improve training and organizing socialist competition. Political officers must work closely with men and commanding officers to get results."

"Commanding officers must know when and how to use praise to encourage, to maintain morale and to discipline their subordinates."

"Soviet soldiers need to learn military traditions and the heroism and loyalty of their fathers. The first step toward heroism is to teach the virtues that are important to a hero."

"Sharp criticism of an officer who forged papers permitting him to go to night school. He is a man who forgot honesty and conscience."

"Honesty is a vital characteristic to every soldier and officer. Mistakes must be confessed, not covered up. The dishonesty of a subordinate to an officer, for example, during war could lead to disaster."

"Criticism of the commanding officer of a construction unit. He used subordinates and material to build a private garage. His superior should have been aware of the loss of material and misuse of his men."

"Criticism of a man who claimed that he was an orderly for a famous WW2 Marshall. Two newspapers published his story. It was later discovered that he lied."

"Sharp criticism of the commanding officer of an air defense unit. He could not organize and perform tactical training because of a lack of materials and motivation."

"Criticism of an officer who is infamous for his rude, bad-tempered behavior toward subordinates and equals. An officer should respect and care about his subordinates and try to maintain morale - not destroy it."

"Commanding officers should supervise work and keep close contact with subordinates of all ranks. They should exchange opinions about training, monitor progress, analyze mistakes. Responsibility cannot be shoved on other shoulders."

"Each officer has the responsibility to do his duty on schedule and efficiently, prevent procrastination, red tape and bureaucratic hold-ups."

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Propaganda cartoons are used from time to time to underscore selected propaganda themes. The following sample of cartoons are from the April issues of Red Star, and reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda with respect to the following themes:

<u>Cartoon Number</u>	<u>Primary Propaganda Theme</u>
1	U.S. Military Assistance and the Arms Race.
2	U.S. Military Aggression - anti-Soviet propaganda and PSYWAR.
3	U.S. Military Hegemony - intervention in Nicaragua.
4	U.S. Military Assistance and Mutual Security to South Africa.
5	U.S. Political Hegemony - anti-socialist propaganda and PSYWAR in Poland.
6	U.S. Military Hegemony in the Middle East - Egypt.

США продолжают оказывать давление на союзников
в целях дальнейшей милитаризации Западной Европы,
укрепления военной машины НАТО, увеличения расходов
на военные цели.
(На газет).



СИЛЫОВЫЙ ПРИЕМ.

Рис. В. ВОЛКОВА.

US continues to pressure its allies, aiming for the further militarization of Western Europe, the strengthening of the military machine of NATO, the increase of military expenditures.

A forceful reception.

Радиостанция «Голос Америки» в своих передачах на русском языке частично выступает с позиций яркого антисоветизма.

(На газет.)



«Брызги, как из кадара!»

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

Radio Station "Voice of America," in its Russian broadcasts, frequently comes from a position of violent anti-sovietism.

Lies pour forth as if from a bucket.

Вооруженные и вооруженные на американские дол-
лары, подготовленные и обученные под руководством
американских военных инструкторов, недобитые сомосо-
сские бандиты готовятся к вторжению в Никарагуа с тер-
ритории некоторых соседних стран.

(На развороте).



ОПОРА ИНТЕРВЕНЦИИ.

Рис. А. АНДРЕЕВА.

Armed and equipped on American dollars, prepared and trained under guidance of American military instructors, unsuccessful Somosa bandits are preparing for intervention in Nicaragua from the territory of several neighboring countries.

Support of intervention.

Соединенные Штаты в обход embargo ООН из поставки оружия ЮАР незаконно снабжают расистской режим различными видами современной военной техники и снаряжения.

(Из газет).



«ДОЧЬЯ ДЕДОШКА» ИЗ-ЗА ОКНА.

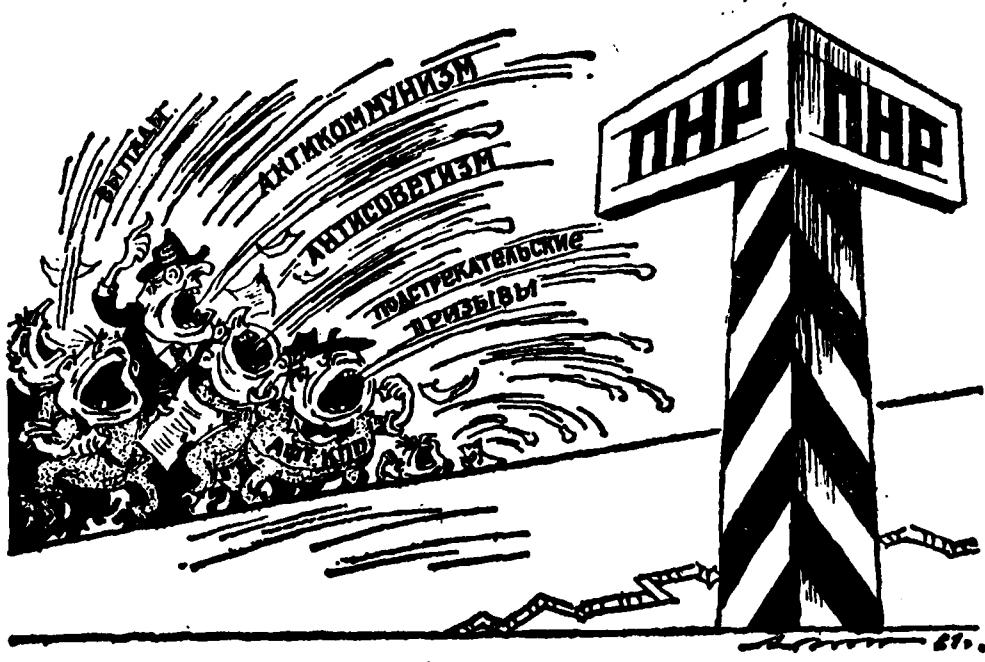
Рис. Б. ВОЛКОВА.

The US, violating the UN embargo on supplying weapons to South Africa, is illegally supplying the racist regime with various kinds of modern military technology and arms.

The "nice Uncle" from across the seas.

Американская реакция выступает с провокационными призывами усилить вмешательство во внутренние дела Польши, поощрять контрреволюционные элементы внутри страны, которые пытаются расшатать усток социализма в ПНР.

(Из газет).



КАК ВЫГЛЯДИТ НЕ «СОЛИДНОСТЬ»...

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

American reactionaries are provocatively calling for increasing intervention in Polish internal affairs, are praising counterrevolutionary elements, which are trying to undermine socialism in Poland.

What their "Solidarity" looks like.

В рамках наращивания своего военного присутствия на Ближнем Востоке США стремятся превратить Египет в форпост Пентагона в этом районе.

(На газете).



Пентагонские виды на египетские пирамиды.
Рис. А. ПУТИЛИНА

As part of the framework of increasing its military presence in the Middle East, US is attempting to turn Egypt into Pentagon's primary base in that region.

The Pentagon looks on Egyptian pyramids.

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